

that Solidarity's growing popularity threatened their tight grip on the people of eastern Europe. Under pressure from Moscow, Poland's communist government declared martial law. Thousands of Solidarity leaders were arrested and imprisoned, including Lech Walesa. The borders were sealed, airports were closed and a curfew was imposed.

Through the dark days of martial law, Polish Americans stood by our cousins abroad, working to support the Solidarity movement. We found ourselves troubled and fearful for our friends and relatives in Poland, but we never doubted that Poland would one day regain its freedom. Polish peoples everywhere, whether we live here, as fully American citizens, or in Poland, know that the heart and soul of Poland lie with democracy and lie with freedom.

Even though the Solidarity movement was driven underground, it continued to grow. Under Lech Walesa's leadership, and with the support of Poland's native son, Pope John Paul II, Solidarity grew from a trade union into a national movement demanding freedom and independence for Poland.

In 1989, Solidarity won the right for the Polish people to hold elections for the National Assembly. They elected a majority in the Assembly supported by Solidarity and Poland's first non-communist Prime Minister in the post-war era.

Poland's peaceful march to freedom offered a beacon of hope to all those in Europe suffering under communist rule. And in December 1989, just weeks after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Lech Walesa was elected President of Poland.

Today, the United States and Poland are close partners and good friends. As Polish troops fight side-by-side with American troops in Afghanistan and Iraq, I hope our colleagues will join us in celebrating the birth of the Solidarity movement and honoring the people of Poland, whose heroic and peaceful resistance hastened the end of the Soviet Union and the emergence of one Europe, whole and free.

Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise to speak on behalf of a resolution to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Polish worker's strike of 1980, an important day in history for Poland, Eastern Europe and for democracy world-wide.

In 1980, while Poland was still very much under the control of the former Soviet Union, Lech Walesa formed the Solidarity Trade Union. In July and August of that year, he and other members of the Solidarity Trade Union led a worker's strike to demand greater political freedom in Poland.

That August, the Communist government in Poland yielded to the demands of the workers. In doing so, Lech Walesa and the Solidarity Trade Union won the release of all political prisoners held by the Polish government, forced that government to broadcast

religious services on television and the radio, and won the right to establish other trade unions.

By late 1981, the Communist government, in an attempt to regain absolute control, instituted martial law in order to drive Lech Walesa and the Solidarity Trade Union underground. However, the seeds of freedom had already begun to grow in Poland, and throughout Eastern Europe.

On December 9, 1989, Lech Walesa was democratically elected President of Poland, signaling an end to Communist rule in Poland. Two years later, that failed ideology was dead in the Soviet Union itself.

As a strong supporter of NATO expansion, I was proud to welcome Poland and two other former Warsaw Pact members into NATO in May of 1999. I have long said that NATO expansion is the best way to guarantee that freedom and democracy continue to thrive in Eastern Europe, Southeastern Europe, and the Baltic states. The acceptance of Poland into the alliance, as well as the acceptance of eight other former Eastern Bloc nations, may not have been possible were it not for the Polish worker's strike of 1980.

Now, twenty-five years after the historic strike, Poland has become a staunch ally of the United States. Poland's contributions to the war on terror have been tremendous.

Today, we honor Lech Walesa and the people of Poland who risked their lives to restore liberty in Poland and to return Poland to the democratic community of nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 199—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 199

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has been conducting an investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a number of requests from law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other governmental entities for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Sub-

committee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to law enforcement officials, regulatory agencies, and other entities or individuals duly authorized by federal, state, or foreign governments, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the United Nations "Oil-for-Food" Programme.

SENATE RESOLUTION 200—HONORING THE LIFE OF NOBEL LAUREATE JACK ST. CLAIR KILBY, INVENTOR OF THE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT AND INNOVATIVE LEADER IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Mr. CORNYN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 200

Whereas in July 1958, Mr. Kilby, as a young engineer, resolved a long-standing engineering problem, known as the "tyranny of numbers", which prevented engineers from simply and reliably interconnecting electronic components to form circuits by developing the first working integrated circuit;

Whereas on September 12, 1958, Mr. Kilby demonstrated the first working integrated circuit for his colleagues at Texas Instruments, Inc. in Dallas, Texas;

Whereas the resulting integrated circuit contributed to national defense by facilitating the development of the Minuteman Missile and other programs;

Whereas the integrated circuit was central to creating the modern computer and communications industries;

Whereas the creation of the integrated circuit has benefitted the people of Texas by spurring the economy of the State with strong semiconductor and communications sectors and has enabled the integrated circuit industry to enjoy phenomenal growth from \$29,000,000,000 annually in 1961 to nearly \$1,150,000,000,000 in 2005;

Whereas on October 10, 2000, 42 years after demonstrating the first integrated circuit, Mr. Kilby shared the 2000 Nobel Prize in Physics for his part in the invention of the integrated circuit;

Whereas the integrated circuit, known today as the microchip, was the first chip of its kind, drove the technological growth of the Information Age, permitted both the rapid evolution and the miniaturization of technological products, and provided a foundation for important advances in science and medicine that are saving and enriching lives around the world;

Whereas Mr. Kilby further advanced technological progress by inventing more than 60 additional patented items, including the hand-held calculator and the thermal printer;

Whereas Mr. Kilby retired from Texas Instruments, Inc. after 25 years of dedicated service but maintained his presence at the company as a source of inspiration to generations of young engineers until his death on June 20, 2005;

Whereas Mr. Kilby committed himself to education, serving as a Distinguished Professor of Electrical Engineering at Texas A&M University from 1978 to 1984, sharing with students the breadth of his knowledge and expertise;

Whereas Mr. Kilby is 1 of only 13 individuals to receive both the National Medal of Science and National Medal of Technology, the most prestigious awards of the Federal Government for technical achievement;

Whereas the National Academy of Engineering, an independent nonprofit institution that advises the Federal Government on

engineering and technology issues, awarded Mr. Kilby the 1989 Charles Stark Draper Prize, 1 of the preeminent awards for engineering achievement in the world;

Whereas the Inamori Foundation, a charitable institution in Japan dedicated to promoting international understanding by honoring individuals who have contributed to scientific progress, culture, and human betterment, bestowed upon Mr. Kilby the 1993 Kyoto Prize in Advanced Technology to recognize his contributions to humanity and society;

Whereas Mr. Kilby inspired the creation of the awards named after him, the Kilby International Awards, which honor unsung heroes and heroines who make significant contributions to society through science, technology, innovation, invention, and education;

Whereas Mr. Kilby was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame, established in 1973 by the Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce and the National Council of Intellectual Property Associations, alongside other great inventors in United States history;

Whereas Mr. Kilby, a member of the "Greatest Generation", served the United States in World War II as a member of the United States Army;

Whereas Mr. Kilby will be remembered not only as a great technological innovator, but also as a loving husband, dedicated father, and devoted grandfather; and

Whereas Mr. Kilby's invention of the integrated circuit revolutionized nearly all aspects of modern life, has made technology more affordable and more accessible to the world, and will continue to exert tremendous influence on the development of technology in the 21st century: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Nobel Laureate Jack St. Clair Kilby;

(2) commends Mr. Kilby for his pioneering work in the fields of engineering and electronics, which laid the foundation for the technological advances of the 20th and 21st centuries; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit 1 enrolled copy of this resolution to Mr. Kilby's family.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1228. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. CONRAD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 26, honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93.

SA 1229. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BROWNBAC)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes

SA 1230. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1231. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1232. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1233. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1234. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1235. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1236. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her

to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1237. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1238. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1239. Mr. HARKIN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1240. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1241. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1242. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1243. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BUNNING, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1244. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1245. Ms. LANDRIEU proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1246. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1247. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1248. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself Mr. BROWNBAC, and Mr. KENNEDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1249. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1250. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. COLEMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra.

SA 1251. Mr. BIDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1252. Mr. BIDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1253. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1254. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1255. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1256. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1257. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1258. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1259. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1260. Mr. SANTORUM (for himself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1261. Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1262. Mr. SALAZAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1263. Mr. SALAZAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1264. Mr. OBAMA (for himself and Mr. HAGEL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1265. Mr. MARTINEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1266. Mr. MARTINEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1267. Mr. MARTINEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1268. Mr. BROWNBAC submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1269. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3057, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1228. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. CONRAD) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 26, honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93; as follows:

On page 3, line 2, strike "and the minority leader of the Senate" and insert "the minority leader of the Senate, the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and the Chairman and the Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives".

SA 1229. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BROWNBAC)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3057, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 326, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following new section:

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

SEC. 6113. Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is amended by striking "October 1, 2005" and inserting "October 1, 2006".

SA 1230. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the